

Name: _____ Date: _____

—Key—

Worms Review—9 Wk Exam

1. What phylum is used to classify all flatworms? Platyhelminthes
2. What class is used to classify all tapeworms? Cestoda
3. What is unique about flatworm digestion? It begins on the outside of the body.
4. What type of body cavity do flatworms have? no body cavity (acoelomates)
5. Define parasite. organism that depends on another organism for food and habitat
6. What class is used to classify all flukes? Trematoda
7. Are all flatworms parasitic? no If no, list one that isn't. Planarian (Class Turbellaria)
8. What are some ways that you can avoid a flatworm infection?
① cook food thoroughly ② filter drinking water ③ wash hands
9. What type of muscle(s) do flatworms have? longitudinal
10. Comparing flatworms to roundworm and segmented worms, which is more complex?
flatworms are less complex → roundworms are less complex → segmented worms
11. Are tapeworms sometimes used as a dieting method? yes. If so, is this safe (healthy)?
no. It can cause death.
12. What are the two types of medications that are used to treat a flatworm infection?
① antibiotic ② antiparasitic
13. Is the idea that you can remove a tapeworm by pulling it out of the anus a myth or truth?
myth. They will break off instead of being removed completely.
14. What is the scientific name for a tapeworm infection?
Cystocercosis
15. In a pork tapeworm infection, what is the primary host?
Pig
16. In a pork tapeworm infection, what is the secondary host?
human
17. Can a parasite live in more than one organism throughout its life?
yes.
18. What are the two ways that a flatworm can reproduce?
asexual (regenerate) & sexual
19. Define flame cells. excess water removal
20. Define proglottids. body sections of tapeworm
21. Define scolex. head of tapeworm
22. Define mouth. ingests food
23. Define anus. solid waste removal

24. Define microfilaria. - *Young heartworm*
25. What type of body cavity do roundworms have? *pseudo* "false" cavity
this body cavity? *pseudocoelomates* What do you call an organism with
26. What two types of worms are protostomes? *nematodes & annelids (Nematoda, Annelida)*
27. Are worms classified in the kingdom Animalia? *yes*
28. What phylum is used to classify roundworms? *Nematoda (aka. nematodes)*
- * 29. Study the ascaris, heartworm, hookworm, and pinworm infection study guide in your binder. *
30. What type of muscle do roundworms have? *circular lengthwise*
31. Explain the difference between a public service announcement and an action plan. Are they the same thing? EXPLAIN. *No. PSA communicates action plan to public.*
- Action Plan - series of steps to prevent and treat problems*
32. How many hearts does the earthworm have? *5*
33. What phylum is used to classify all segmented worms? *Annelida*
34. What phylum is used to classify earthworms and means "little rings"? *Annelida*
35. What type of body cavity does the earthworm have? *true cavity* What do you call an organism with this type of body cavity? *coelomate*
36. Does the earthworm have complex digestive organs? *yes*
37. Define crop. - *stores food*
38. Define gizzard. - *grinds food*
39. Is the earthworm unisexual or multisexual? EXPLAIN. *multisexual - male & female (hermaphrodite)*
40. List three types of segmented worms.
① earthworms ② leeches ③ marine worms
41. Where can a segmented worm live?
water (marine or fresh) and land
42. What type of body symmetry do all worms have?
bilateral
43. What do you call the solid wastes of an earthworm? *castings*
44. What do earthworms do for the ecosystems where they live?
fertilize the soil